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(54) Title: SELECTIVE ENZYMATIC ESTERIFICATION AND SOLVOLYSIS OF EPIMERIC VITAMIN D ANALOG AND SEPARATION OF THE EPIMERS

(57) Abstract: Provided is a method of selectively enzymatically esterifying or selectively enzymatically solvolysing epimers of analogs of vitamin D having a stereogenic center at C-24 that has a free or esterified OH group. The method can be used, for example, for separating mixed epimers of the vitamin D analog.

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**SELECTIVE ENZYMATIC ESTERIFICATION AND SOLVOLYSIS OF
EPIMERIC VITAMIN D ANALOG AND SEPARATION OF THE EPIMERS**

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to methods of selectively enzymatically esterifying and selectively enzymatically solvolyzing epimers at C-24 of analogs of vitamin D and esters thereof. The present invention further relates to methods of separating mixed epimers of analogs of vitamin D including a selective enzymatic esterification step or a selective enzymatic solvolysis step.

RELATED APPLICATIONS

10 The present application claims the benefit of the filing date of United States Provisional Patent Applications 60/348,082, filed January 10, 2002, and 60/349,977, filed January 18, 2002.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 Since the discovery of $1\alpha, 25$ -dihydroxyvitamin D₃ ($1,25$ -(OH)₂D₃), the hormonally active metabolite form of vitamin D₃, many analogs have been prepared in order to obtain active compounds with low calcemic affect. Much effort has been expended on modification of the vitamin D side chain. While the 1α hydroxyl group is essential for the hormonal activity, the C-25 hydroxyl group can be replaced with the C-
20 24 hydroxyl group: see, for example, MC 903, (Structure I) or $1, 24$ -(OH)₂ D₃ (Structure II).

 In the preparation of Vitamin D analogs, a specific stereochemistry for the hydroxyl group at C-24 is necessary for full expression of the biological activity. Under current methodology, the required stereochemistry is introduced by one of three methods:

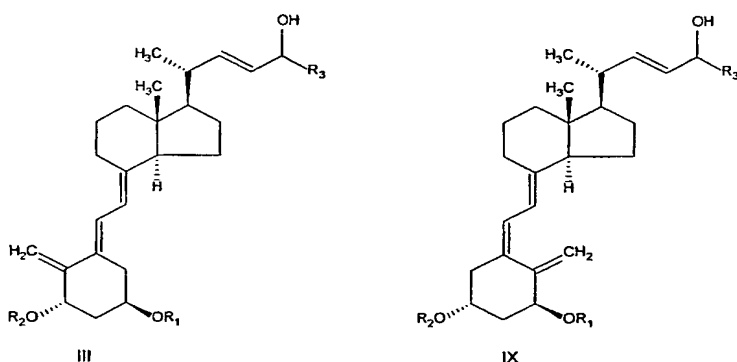
25 (i) separation of diastereomeric mixture of C-24 hydroxyl epimers via chromatography (see, for example, Calverley, *Tetrahedron* 4609-4619, 1987); (ii) stereoselective reduction of the corresponding C-24 ketone, (see, for example, US patent 6262283), or (iii) attachment of an enantiopure hydroxyl-carrying side-chain to the Vitamin D skeleton (see, for example, Calverley, *Synlett* 157-159, 1990).

30 The stereoselective synthesis is still an unfavorable process for scale up due to its multi-step nature and cost. The chromatographic separation of the epimeric mixture is

most widely practiced. The difficulty in chromatographic separation stems from the fact that the two C-24 hydroxyl epimers do not differ greatly in their affinity for the adsorbent, and thus their retention times are too close to allow efficient separation in one chromatographic step. The present invention provides a means to greatly improve the efficacy of chromatographic separation.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one aspect, the present invention relates to a method of selectively enzymatically esterifying the C-24 hydroxyl group of one epimer in a mixture of epimers of a vitamin D analog having a hydroxyl group at the stereogenic C-24 position thereof, especially wherein the mixed epimers are mixtures of C-24 epimers of compounds selected from compounds of general formula III or IX



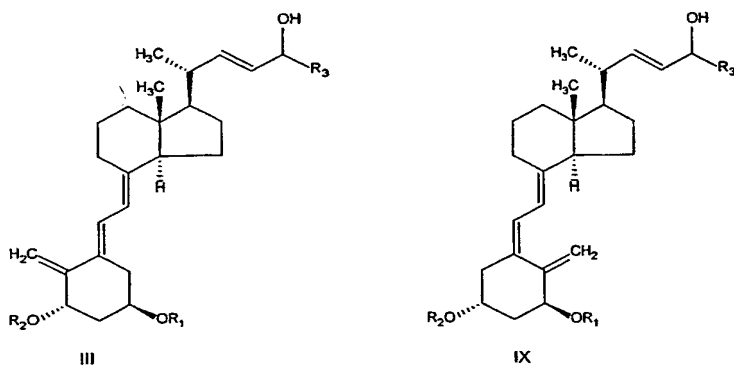
where R₁ and R₂ may be the same or different and represent hydrogen, or hydroxy protecting group, and R₃ is a lower alkyl, cycloalkyl, or aryl group, which method includes the steps of: providing a solution of mixed C-24 epimers of a vitamin D analog having a hydroxyl group at the C-24 position thereof and an esterifying agent, especially acetyl chloride, acetic anhydride, vinyl acetate, or vinyl butyrate, in an organic solvent, especially hexane or diisopropyl ether, and contacting the solution with a lipase, especially *Alcaligenes sp.* or *Pseudomonas sp.* lipase. The lipase can be but need not be fixed.

In another aspect, the present invention relates to a method of selectively enzymatically esterifying an epimeric mixture at C-24 of [1 α , 3 β , 5E, 7E, 20R]-1,3-bis(*tert*-butyldimethylsiloxy)-20-(3'-cyclopropyl-3'-(R,S)-hydroxy-1'-propenyl)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene, especially wherein the C-24 OH epimer selectively esterified is [1 α ,

5 lipase, especially *Alcaligenes sp.* or *Pseudomonas sp.* lipase.

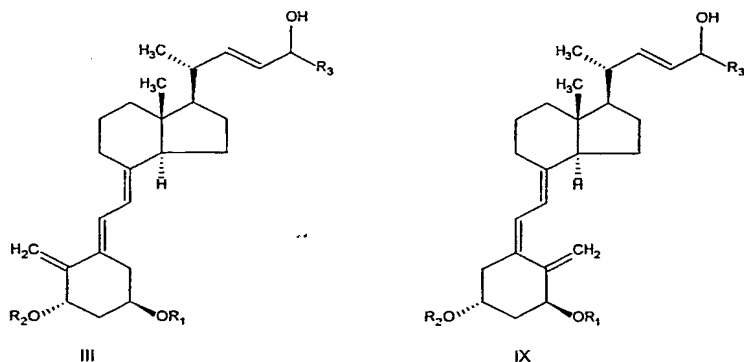
10 3 β ,5E,7Z,20R]-1,3-bis(tertbutyldimethylsiloxy)-20-(3'-cyclopropyl-3'(**R**)-hydroxy-1'-propenyl)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene, including the steps of providing a solution of the mixed C-24 epimers and an esterifying agent, for example acetyl chloride or vinyl acetate, in an organic solvent, for example hexane, and contacting the solution with a lipase, especially *Alcaligenes sp.* or *Pseudomonas sp.* lipase.

from acetyl chloride, acetic anhydride, vinyl acetate and vinyl butyrate in an organic solvent selected from hexane and diisopropyl ether, and contacting the solution with a lipase selected from *Alcaligenes sp.* lipase and *Pseudomonas sp.* lipase; wherein the mixed C-24 epimers are mixtures of C-24 epimers of compounds selected from compounds of general formula III or IX



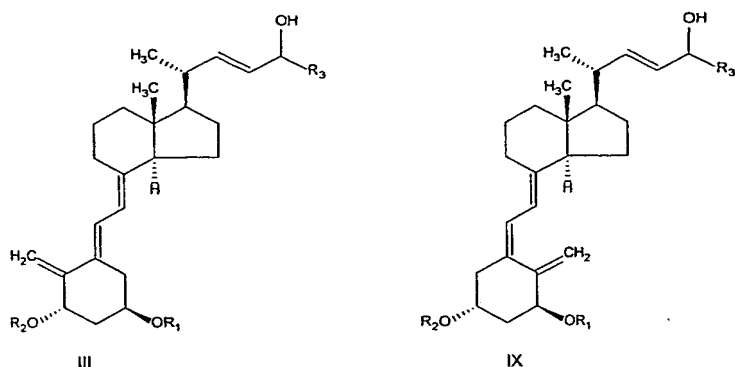
where R_1 and R_2 are hydrogen or *tert*-butyldimethylsiloxy and R_3 is a cyclopropyl or isopropyl group.

In a further aspect, the present invention relates to a method of enzymatically esterifying the C-24 hydroxyl group of a vitamin D analog having a hydroxyl group at the C-24 position thereof and selected from compounds of general formula III or IX



wherein R_1 and R_2 may be the same or different and represent hydrogen, or hydroxy protecting group, and R_3 is a lower alkyl, cycloalkyl, or aryl group comprising the steps of: providing a solution of the vitamin D analog having a hydroxyl group at the C-24 position thereof and an esterifying agent selected from the group consisting of the acyl halides, the acid anhydrides, and the vinyl esters of lower alkyl carboxylic acids having 2 to 6 carbon atoms in an organic solvent that is a linear or branched alkane having up to 12 carbons or a dialkyl ether, and contacting the solution with a lipase selected from *Alcaligenes sp.* lipase and *Pseudomonas sp.* lipase. The lipase can be free or fixed.

In another aspect, the present invention relates to a method of selectively enzymatically solvolyzing the esterified C-24 hydroxyl group of one epimer in a mixture of esterified C-24 epimers of a vitamin D analog having an esterified hydroxyl group at the C-24 stereogenic position thereof, especially wherein the mixed epimers are mixtures of esterified C-24 epimers of compounds selected from compounds of general formula III or IX



where R_1 and R_2 may be the same or different and represent hydrogen, or hydroxy protecting group, and R_3 is a lower alkyl, cycloalkyl, or aryl group, comprising the steps of: providing a solution of the mixed esterified C-24 epimers of a vitamin D analog having a hydroxyl group at C-24 and a solvolysis agent, especially water or a lower alkyl alcohol, in an organic solvent, especially hexane or diisopropyl ether, and contacting the solution with a lipase, especially *Alcaligenes sp.* lipase or *Pseudomonas sp.* lipase. The lipase can be but need not be fixed.

In yet another embodiment, the present invention relates to a method of selectively enzymatically solvolyzing, especially with water or a lower alkyl alcohol, the mixed C-24 epimers of an epimeric mixture of C-24 esters of [1 α , 3 β , 5E, 7E, 20R]-1,3-bis(*tert*-butyldimethylsiloxy)-20-(3'-cyclopropyl-3'(R,S)-hydroxy-1'-propenyl)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene, especially wherein the esterified C-24 OH epimer selectively solvolized is the ester of [1 α , 3 β , 5E, 7E, 20R]-1,3-bis(*tert*butyldimethylsiloxy)-20-(3'-cyclopropyl-3'(R)-hydroxy-1'-propenyl)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene.

In yet another embodiment, the present invention relates to a method of selectively enzymatically solvolyzing, especially with water or lower alkyl alcohol, the mixed C-24 epimers of an epimeric mixture of C-24 esters of [1 α , 3 β , 5Z, 7E, 20R]-1,3-bis(*tert*-butyldimethylsiloxy)-20-(3'-cyclopropyl-3'(R,S)-hydroxy-1'-propenyl)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene, especially wherein the esterified C-24 OH epimer selectively solvolized is the ester of [1 α , 3 β , 5Z, 7E, 20R]-1,3-bis(*tert*butyldimethylsiloxy)-20-(3'-cyclopropyl-3'(R)-hydroxy-1'-propenyl)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene.

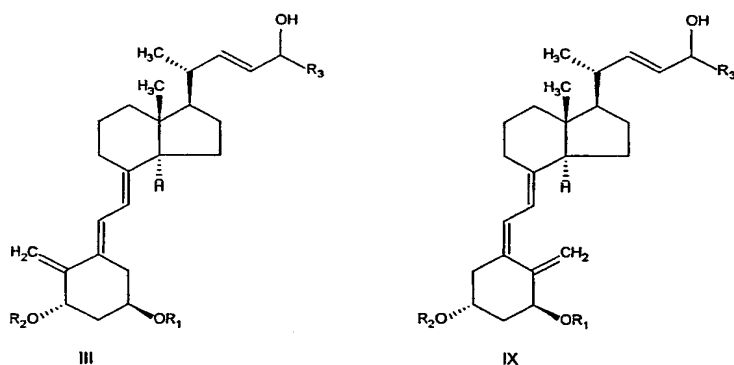
In yet a further aspect, the present invention relates to a method for making a diastereomerically pure vitamin D analog including the step of enzymatically selectively

esterifying at the 24 position a vitamin D analog having a hydroxyl group at the 24 position.

In another aspect, the present invention relates to a method for making a diastereomerically pure vitamin D analog including the step of selectively enzymatically solvolyzing the C-24 ester of one epimer in a mixture of epimers of a vitamin D analog having an esterified hydroxyl group at the C-24 stereogenic center thereof.

In still a further aspect, the present invention relates to a process for making calcipotriene, (5Z, 7E, 22E, 24S)-24-cyclopropyl-9,10-secochole-5,7,10(19), 22-tetraene-1 α -3 β -24-triol, by chromatographically separating mixed epimers of a vitamin D analog having an OH group at a C-24 stereogenic center by a method including a step selected from selective enzymatic esterification and selective enzymatic solvolysis wherein; when selective enzymatic solvolysis is chosen, the OH group at C-24 of both epimers is first esterified, and when selective esterification is chosen, vinyl acetate is the esterification agent, and wherein the selective esterification or selective solvolysis is effected with fixed or free *Alcaligenes sp.* lipase or *Pseudomonas sp.* lipase.

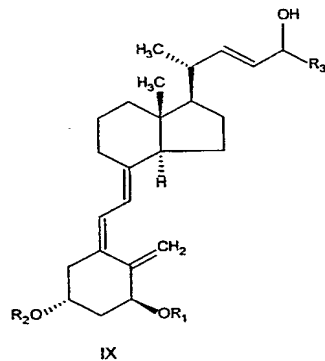
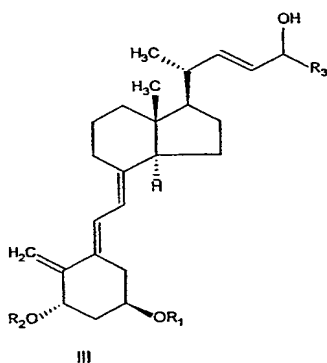
In yet a further aspect, the present invention relates to A method of separating mixed epimers of a vitamin D analog having a hydroxyl group in the 24 position, wherein C-24 is the epimeric center, especially wherein the mixed C-24 epimers are mixtures of C-24 epimers of compounds selected from compounds of general formula III or IX



where R₁ and R₂ may be the same or different and represent hydrogen, or hydroxy protecting group, and R₃ is a lower alkyl, cycloalkyl, or aryl group, including the steps of: selectively enzymatically esterifying the hydroxyl group at C-24 of one epimer, as discussed above, and chromatographically separating esterified epimers from nonesterified epimers. This method is especially suited when the C-24 epimers are an

epimeric mixture at C-24 of [1 α , 3 β , 5E, 7E, 20R]-1,3-bis(*tert*-butyldimethylsiloxy)-20-(3'-cyclopropyl-3'(R,S)-hydroxy-1'-propenyl)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene or an epimeric mixture at C-24 of [1 α , 3 β , 5Z, 7E, 20R]-1,3-bis(*tert*-butyldimethylsiloxy)-20-(3'-cyclopropyl-3'(R,S)-hydroxy-1'-propenyl)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene.

- 5 In yet a further aspect, the present invention relates to a method of separating mixed C-24 epimers of a vitamin D analog having a hydroxyl group in the C-24 position, wherein C-24 is the epimeric center, including the steps of: esterifying the C-24 hydroxyl group of both epimers, selectively enzymatically solvolyzing the C-24 ester so formed of one of the epimers, and chromatographically separating selectively solvolized epimer
10 from nonsolvolized epimer. This method is particularly applicable when the mixed C-24 epimers are mixtures of C-24 epimers of compounds selected from compounds of general formula III or IX



- 15 where R₁ and R₂ may be the same or different and represent hydrogen, or hydroxy protecting group, and R₃ is a lower alkyl, -cycloalkyl, or aryl group.

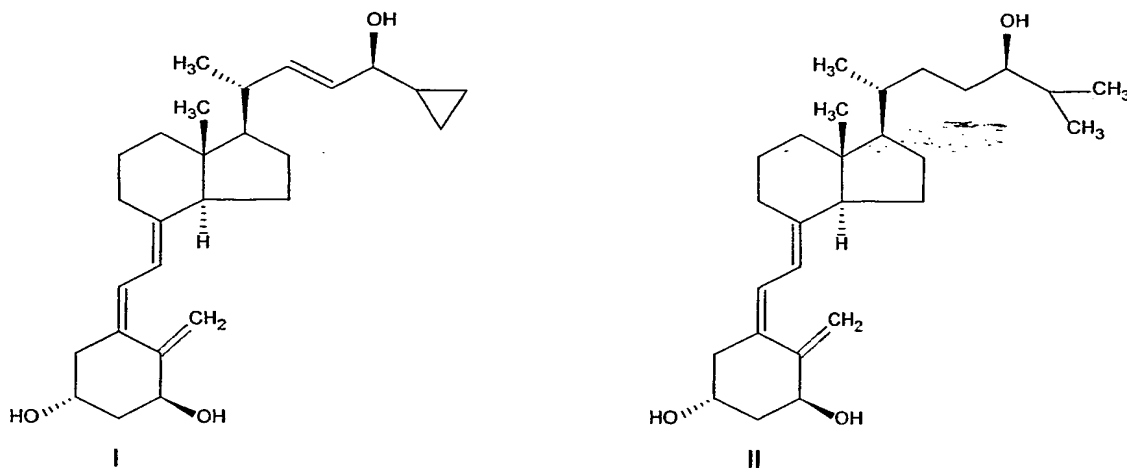
DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

- As used herein, a vitamin D analog means any compound having the basic
20 cholecalciferol or ergocalciferol structure and modifications thereof, including those in which an exocyclic double bond of the A ring is at different positions and / or in which the structure of the side-chain attached to the D ring at carbon 17 is varied, particularly those modifications (analogues) in which the side chain has a cyclopropyl or isopropyl group at C-24.

- 25 Because vitamin D is a steroid, we retain, to the extent possible, the ring designation and numbering system from the parent compound, cholesterol.

Representative vitamin D derivatives that are objects of present invention are illustrated below (structures I and II).

Structures I and II



5

Epimers are known as diastereomers that have opposite configuration (*R* or *S*) at only one of multiple tetrahedral stereogenic centers in molecules, like the vitamin D
10 analogs to which the present invention is directed, having multiple stereogenic centers. Epimers of vitamin D analogs useful in the practice of the present invention are diastereomers with respect to the configuration at C-24.

Designation of, for example, C-24 as the epimeric center of a pair of enantiomers
15 therefore implies that the configuration at the other stereogenic centers of the pair are the same.

Unless otherwise required by the context, as used herein in connection with epimers and mixtures of epimers of vitamin D analogs having a hydroxyl group at the C-24 position, selective enzymatic esterification and selectively enzymatically esterified mean that the hydroxyl group at the 24 position of one epimer is esterified with an
20 esterification agent with the aid of an enzyme to the substantial exclusion of esterification of the hydroxyl group at the 24 position of the other epimer. Substantial exclusion implies that, of all molecules esterified, at least about 80 mole-% of one epimer and not more than about 20% of the other epimer is esterified (diastereomer ratio 80:20). Preferably the diastereomer ratio is at least 90:10; most preferably it is at least 95:5. The

skilled artisan will know to optimize the process variables hereinbelow discussed to achieve the desired diastereomer ratio.

Unless otherwise required by the context, as used herein in connection with epimers and mixtures of epimers of vitamin D analogs having an ester group (e.g. acetate) at the 24 position, selective enzymatic solvolysis and selectively enzymatically solvolyzed mean that the ester group at the 24 position of one epimer is solvolyzed to the substantial exclusion of solvolysis of the ester group at the 24 position of the other epimer. Substantial exclusion implies that, of all molecules solvolyzed, at least about 80 mole-% of one epimer and not more than about 20% of the other epimer are solvolyzed (diastereomer ratio 80:20). Preferably the ratio is at least 90:10; most preferably it is at least 95:5. The skilled artisan will know to optimize the process variables hereinbelow discussed to achieve the desired diastereomer ratio.

As used herein, lower alky means a linear or branched alkyl group, which may be cyclic or acyclic, having one to ten carbon atoms. The isopropyl group and the cyclopropyl group are examples of lower alkyl groups.

As used herein, aryl is a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic group having six to twelve carbon atoms. The phenyl group is an example of an aryl group.

In the present invention, solvolysis is carried out with a solvolysis agent, preferably a polar protic solvent. Preferred polar protic solvents are water and lower aliphatic alcohols.

Enzymatic and enzymatically mean that the respective process is effected with an enzyme. Preferred enzymes are lipases. *Alcalagenes sp.* lipase and *Pseudomonas sp.* lipase are preferred lipases for use in the practice of the present invention. The enzyme can be fixed (immobilized) or free. Procedures for immobilizing enzymes are well known in the art.

As used herein, esterification of a hydroxyl group is synonymous with acylation and means any of the reactions known in the art that replace the hydrogen of an alcoholic hydroxyl group with an acyl group (e.g. $RC(O)-$).

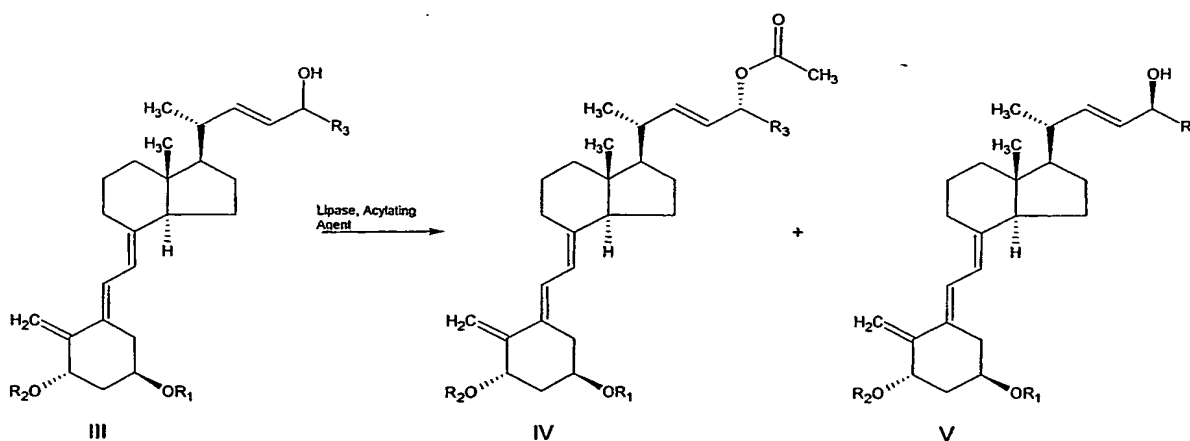
The separation methods of the present invention employ either a selective enzymatic esterification step or a selective enzymatic solvolysis step and, in preferred embodiments, a chromatographic step. The selective enzymatic esterification step is

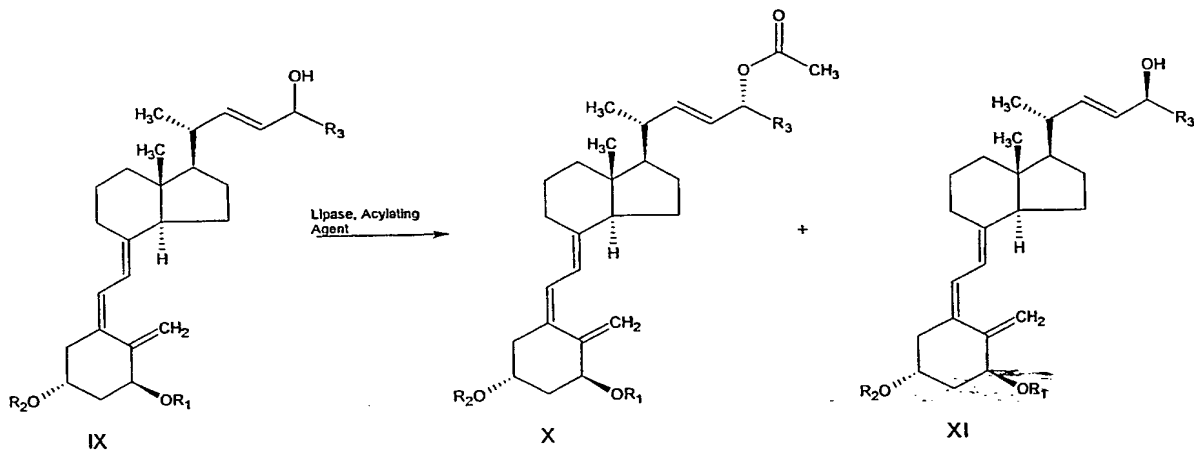
preferred when compounds having an isopropyl group (II) or a cyclopropyl group (I) at C-24 are the object of the process.

We have now found that a mixture of C-24 epimers of vitamin D analogs having a hydroxyl group at an epimeric center at C-24 can be selectively esterified at the 24 position in the presence of an enzyme, preferably a lipase, producing a mixture of the C-24 ester of one epimer and the original C-24 alcohol of the non-esterified epimer. This is illustrated below in scheme I. It is not important to the present invention which epimer is selectively esterified.

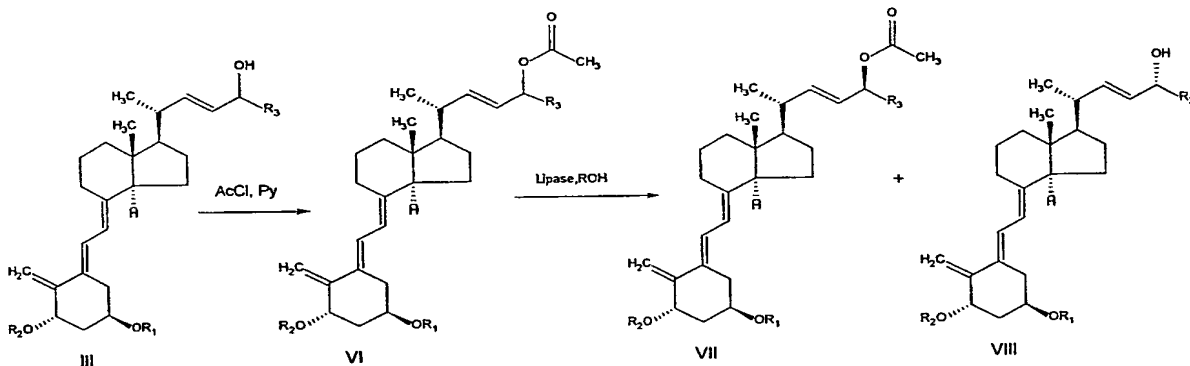
We have also found that an epimeric mixture of C-24 esters of vitamin D analogs can be selectively solvolized, in the presence of an enzyme, preferably a lipase, to yield a mixture of the C-24 ester of one epimer and the C-24 alcohol epimer of the other. This is illustrated below in scheme II. Scheme II is illustrated with acetyl chloride, but other esterification agents are equally useful. It is not important to the practice of the present invention which epimer is selectively solvolized. We discovered that an ester can be formed at the C-24 position of vitamin D analogs, without simultaneous esterification of hydroxyl groups on the A ring of the vitamin D analog. Thus, the present method can be practiced without having to protect OH groups on, for example, the A ring of the vitamin D derivative.

Scheme I





Scheme II



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Although it is not necessary in the practice of the invention, it may be convenient to protect the hydroxyl groups on the A-ring of the vitamin D analogs. Any of the methods for protecting the hydroxyl groups as are known in the art can be used, if desired. The *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl group is but one example of hydroxyl protecting group that can be used in the practice of the present invention.

10

In one embodiment, the present invention provides for selective enzymatic esterification of a vitamin D analog. In selective enzymatic esterification, the vitamin D analogue (e.g., general structure – III or IX), consisting of a mixture of C-24 OH epimers, and an esterification (acylating) agent (A), are dissolved in an organic solvent (S1) to provide a solution that is then contacted with an enzyme (E), preferably a lipase. Suitable solvents (S1) include linear and branched alkanes having up to about 12 carbon, for example hexane, and dialkyl ethers, for example diisopropyl ether. Alkyl and alkeny

15

esters are examples of suitable esterification agents. Vinyl acetate is a preferred esterification agent. The solution is contacted (e.g. stirred) with enzyme (E) at a specified temperature (T) for a period of time (t). Any temperature that does not destroy the activity of the enzyme can be used. Temperatures between about 20°C and about 40°C are preferred. The skilled artisan will know to adjust the reaction time according to the progress of the reaction. The progress of the esterification reaction can be followed by high pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC). A Merck-Hitachi Model 6200 A using 0.5% amyl alcohol in hexane as the mobile phase is suitable for use. The skilled artisan will also know to adapt a suitable analytical method from the preparative chromatographic method described below. The same analytical method can be used in all embodiments of the present invention. The esterification is stopped when enough of the undesired epimer has been esterified to ensure a diastereomeric excess of the C-24 alcohol of at least about 80%, preferably at least about 95%.

At this point, the enzyme is separated (removed) by suitable means as will be known to the skilled artisan, for example filtration or centrifugation to mention just two, and the filtrate is concentrated.

In another embodiment, the present method provides for selective enzymatic solvolysis of an esterified vitamin D analog. Selective enzymatic solvolysis can be illustrated with selective enzymatic alcoholysis, in which case the step can also be called selective enzymatic transesterification. The vitamin D analogue (e.g., general structure - III), consisting of a mixture of C-24 OH epimers, is esterified to a mixture of C-24 epimeric esters via standard methods well known to the skilled artisan, such as using an acyl halide, acid anhydride, or an active ester such as a vinyl alkanoate. This mixture of epimeric esters is then dissolved in an organic solvent (S1), especially a lower alkane or dialkyl ether as above, containing a solvolysis agent, especially a lower alkyl alcohol (R-OH) or water, to provide a solution that is contacted with an enzyme (E), preferably a lipase. The contacting (e.g. mixing) is at a specified temperature (T) for a period of time (t) and the progress of the solvolysis reaction is followed by HPLC. The solvents, solvolysis agents, temperatures, and times useful for selective enzymatic esterification are also useful in the present embodiment. The reaction is stopped when enough of the C-24 alcohol epimer has been selectively formed in the required diastereomeric excess of at least about 80%, preferably above 95%. In this embodiment, it is preferred that the C-24 OH epimer formed by transesterification not be the desired (sought) epimer.

At this point, the enzyme is removed by filtration (or other suitable means such as centrifugation) and the filtrate is concentrated.

In yet another embodiment, selective enzymatic solvolysis is carried out with water. In this case the step can be referred to as selective enzymatic hydrolysis. The vitamin D analogue (e.g., general structure - III), consisting of a mixture of C-24 OH epimers, is esterified to a mixture of C-24 epimeric esters via standard methods (such as using an acyl halide, acid anhydride or an active ester such as a vinyl alkanoate etc). This mixture of epimeric esters is then dissolved in an organic solvent (S1) containing water and an enzyme (E) such as a lipase. The mixture is stirred at a specified temperature (T) for a period of time (t) and the progress of the hydrolysis reaction is followed by HPLC. The reaction is stopped when enough of the C-24 alcohol epimer has been selectively formed in the desired diastereomeric excess of at least about 80%, preferably at least about 95%. In this embodiment, it is preferred that the C-24 alcohol formed is the C-24 alcohol of the undesired epimer and the nonhydrolyzed ester is the ester of the desired C-24 OH epimer.

At this point, the enzyme is removed by appropriate means as will be apparent to the skilled artisan, for example filtration or centrifugation to mention just two. The filtrate is concentrated.

Because of the now much larger difference in polarity between the C-24 alcohol and the C-24 ester, the selectively esterified or selectively solvolyzed epimers now have well-resolved elution times, thereby allowing the complete separation of the mixtures, however prepared, in a single-pass by, for example, column chromatography as described below. Accordingly, in another embodiment, the present invention provides a method of separating C-24 epimers of vitamin D analogs having a hydroxyl group at the C-24 stereogenic center that includes a step selected from selective enzymatic esterification and selective enzymatic solvolysis

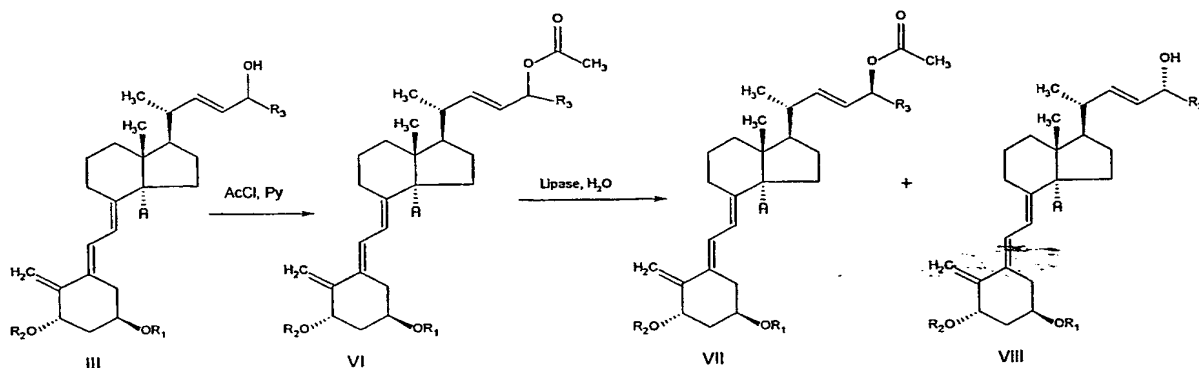
To obtain separate epimers, the concentrate from selective enzymatic esterification or selective enzymatic solvolysis is then loaded onto a chromatographic column, described below, and eluted by a suitable solvent or solvent mixture (S2) so as to separate the C-24 alcohol (V) from the C-24 ester (IV) and, similarly, to separate XI from X, as described in Scheme I. In Scheme I, the ester formed at C-24 is an acetate, but other esters, for example the butyrate, are equally useful. In another embodiment the C-

24 alcohol is separated from the C-24 ester, preferably the ester of of the desired epimer (Scheme II). In Scheme II, the esterifying agent is an acyl chloride, but other esterification agents, for example acid anhydrides, are equally useful.

Separated ester can be converted to the desired alcohol by methods well known in the art, whereby one obtains essentially stereochemically pure C-24 hydroxy epimers from a mixture of epimers. Thus, it does not matter which of the epimers is desired, because the methods described herein can produce either of them.

Examples of values that can be selected for several reaction parameters in the practice of the several embodiments of the present invention are collected below.

Parameter	Suitable type or condition	Comment
Substrate	Compound III mixture 65:35 (mixture of compounds VIII and V)	Any amount of compound VIII in the mixture
Substrate concentration	25-50% (w/v)	1-80%
Other substrates	Compound of structure IX	
Enzyme	Lipase from <i>Pseudomonas sp.</i> or <i>Alcaligenes sp.</i>	Lipases from microbial, mammalian or plant origin
Enzyme form	Crude or immobilized	
Acylating agent	Vinyl acetate/vinyl butyrate/vinyl propionate	Ethyl acetate, butyl acetate, ethylphenyl acetate, 222-trifluoroethyl butyrate
Acylating agent amount	Vinyl acetateA/III 2-3 mol ratio	Can be used a solvent
Solvent	hexane	Hexane, diisopropyl ether, toluene, dichloromethane, tetrachloromethane, acetone, methyl isobutyl ketone
Solvent mixture for chromatography	3%- ethyl acetate in hexane	3-10% ethyl acetate in hexane
Reaction time	2-3 hours	1-24 hours
Reaction temperature	25-35°C	10-60°C

Scheme III

For the chromatography step, any combination of stationary phase (packing) and eluent that is capable of resolving the mixture of C-24 alcohol and C-24 ester can be used. Such combinations can be readily determined by the skilled artisan by routine experimentation. An example of a preferred stationary phase is treated silica.

Column chromatography, useful for the separation of selectively esterified or selectively solvolyzed vitamin D analogs of the present invention is well known to those in the art of pharmaceutical chemistry. The technique employs a column packed with a stationary phase, for example treated silica, onto which a sample to be separated is loaded. The sample is then eluted with a suitable eluent. Elution can be isocratic or so-called solvent programmed, wherein the composition of the eluent is varied regularly (e.g. linearly) or irregularly (e.g. stepwise) over time. Pre-treated silica gel, well known in the chromatographic arts, is a suitable stationary phase. Elution with 5% (v/v) ethyl acetate in hexane followed by neat ethyl acetate is but one example of an elution program that produces the desired separation. Others suitable eluents will be deduced by the skilled artisan through routine methods development.

3. Examples

The present invention will be even more fully understood by way of the following nonlimiting examples.

Example 1 – Selective Enzymatic Esterification

To a stirred solution of C-24 epimeric alcohol mixture of structure **III**, $R_1=R_2=tert$ butyldimethylsilyl and $R_3=cyclopropyl$, (20 gr, 31.2 mmol) and vinyl acetate (5.8ml, 62.4 mmol) in hexane (60ml) was added 0.56gr *Alcaligenes sp.* Lipase. The mixture was stirred for 3 hours at $25 \pm 3^\circ C$ after which time the HPLC analysis showed essentially complete conversion of epimer C-24 (R) to the acetate. The remaining nonesterified C-24 (S) alcohol was >99% diastereomeric excess (by HPLC). The solution was filtered and concentrated to dryness. The residue was chromatographed on pre-treated silica gel with 5% ethyl acetate in hexane then with ethyl acetate to give C-24 acetate compound **IV** (11gr) and C-24 alcohol compound **V** (7.4gr).

The purity profile of the product was as follows.

Compound	Purity profile			Instrument and method
	IV	V	VIII	
IV	93.1	0.2	-	Merck-Hitachi Model: L-6200A intelligent pump. Mobile phase : 0.5% amyl alcohol in hexane
V	0.5	89.0	1.6	

Example 2 – Selective Enzymatic Esterification

0.5 g of *Alcaligenes sp.* lipase was immobilized onto 4 g Eupergit C (Rohm, Germany) according to a known procedure recommended by the supplier. To a round bottom flask containing 0.3 g (0.47 mmol) C-24 epimeric alcohol mixture **III**, $R_1=R_2=tert$ -butyldimethylsilyl and $R_3=cyclopropyl$, (65:35 isomer ratio), 0.43 ml (4.7 mmol) vinyl acetate and 3.57 ml hexane, 400 mg of immobilized enzyme was added. The mixture was stirred at $35^\circ C$ for 4 hours, after which time the HPLC analysis showed the presence of 30% compound **IV**, 35% compound **VIII** and 35% unreacted compound of structure **V**.

Example 3 – Selective Enzymatic Esterification

To a vial containing 100 mg (0.16 mmol) of mixed C-24 epimers of C-24 alcohol of structure **III**, with $R_1=R_2=tert$ -butyldimethylsilyl and $R_3=cyclopropyl$, (65:35 isomer ratio), 0.044 ml (0.47 mmol) vinyl acetate and 1.5 ml diisopropyl ether, 10 mg of *Alcaligenes sp.* lipase was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours after which time the HPLC analysis showed the presence of 65% compound **IV** and 35% compound of structure **V**.

Example 4 – Selective Enzymatic Esterification

To a vial containing 100 mg (0.16 mmol) of mixed C-24 epimers of C-24 alcohol **III**, $R_1=R_2=tert\text{-butyldimethylsilyl}$ and $R_3=cyclopropyl$, (65:35 isomer ratio), 0.044 ml (0.47 mmol) vinyl acetate and 1.5 ml carbon tetrachloride, 10 mg of *Alcaligenes sp.* lipase was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours after which time the HPLC analysis showed the presence of 65% compound **IV** and 35% compound **V**

Example 5 – Selective Enzymatic Esterification

To a vial containing 100 mg (0.16 mmol) of mixed C-24 epimers of C-24 alcohol of structure **III**, $R_1=R_2=tert\text{-butyldimethylsilyl}$ and $R_3=cyclopropyl$, (65:35 isomer ratio), 0.140 ml (1.6 mmol) vinyl acetate and 0.36 ml hexane, 50 mg of *Pseudomonas sp.* lipase was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour after which time the HPLC analysis showed the presence of 65% compound of structure **IV** and 35% compound of structure **V**.

Example 6 – Selective Enzymatic Esterification

To a round bottom flask containing 5 g (7.8 mmol) of mixed C-24 epimers of C-24 alcohol of structure **III**, $R_1=R_2=tert\text{-butyldimethylsilyl}$ and $R_3=cyclopropyl$, (65:35 isomer ratio), 1.26 ml (15.6 mmol) vinyl butyrate and 8.7 ml hexane, 250 mg of *Alcaligenes sp.* lipase was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours after which time the HPLC analysis showed the presence of 65% C-24 butanoate (e.g. butanoate analog of structure **IV**) and 35% compound **V**. The alcohol was separated from the butyl ester by chromatography on pre-treated silica gel.

Example 7 – Selective Enzymatic Esterification

To a round bottom flask containing 300 mg (0.468 mmol) a mixture of C-24 epimers of C-24 alcohol of structure **III**, $R_1=R_2=tert\text{-butyldimethylsilyl}$ and $R_3=cyclopropyl$, (65:35 isomer ratio) and, 4 ml ethyl acetate, 50 mg of *Alcaligenes sp.* lipase was added. The mixture was stirred at 35°C for 24 hours after which time the HPLC analysis showed the presence of 45% compound of structure **IV**, 20% compound of structure **VIII** and 35% compound of structure **V**.

Example 8 – Selective Enzymatic Esterification

To a round bottom flask containing 10 g (15.6 mmol) compound **VIII**, $R_1=R_2=tert\text{-butyldimethylsilyl}$ and $R_3=cyclopropyl$, 2.9 ml (31.3 mmol) vinyl acetate and 17.1 ml

hexane, 800 mg of *Alcaligenes sp.* lipase was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours after which time the HPLC analysis showed the presence of 99% compound IV.

Example 9 – Selective Enzymatic Esterification

- 5 To a vial containing 1 g (1.56 mmol) of C-24 epimeric alcohol mixture IX, $R_1=R_2=tert$ -butyldimethylsilyl and $R_3=cyclopropyl$, (65:35 isomer ratio), 0.44 ml (4.68 mmol) vinyl acetate, 2.9 ml hexane and 250 mg of *Alcaligenes sp.* lipase was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours after which time the HPLC analysis showed the presence of 65% compound X and 35% compound XI.

10 Example 10 – Selective Enzymatic Esterification

- To a vial containing 25 mg (0.06 mmol) C-24 epimeric alcohol mixture IX, where $R_1=R_2=H$, and R_3 is cyclopropyl, (50:50 isomer ratio), 0.044 ml (0.48 mmol) vinyl acetate, 0.5 ml acetone, 2 ml diisopropyl ether and 50 mg of *Alcaligenes sp.* lipase was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours after which time the HPLC analysis
15 showed the presence of 50% compound X and 50% compound XI. The acetylation took place on the C-24 hydroxy position only, was confirmed by H-NMR.

Example 11 – Selective Solvolysis

- To a round bottom flask containing 2 g (3.2 mmol) C-24 epimeric alcohol mixture III, $R_1=R_2=tert$ -butyldimethylsilyl and $R_3=cyclopropyl$, (65:35 isomer ratio) dissolved in 8
20 ml pyridine, acetic anhydride (0.4 ml, 4.2 mmol) was added dropwise while maintaining a temperature of 5°C. The temperature was raised to 45°C and the reaction left for 24 hours. The mixture was extracted with 10ml hexane and the organic phase was evaporated. 1.7 g of mixture VI acetates was obtained. To a vial containing 100 mg (0.15 mmol) mixture VI (65:35 isomer ratio), 0.041 ml (0.45 mmol) ethanol and 2 ml
25 hexane, 200 mg of *Alcaligenes sp.* lipase was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 72 hours after which time the HPLC analysis showed the presence of 65% compound VIII and 35% compound VII.

Example 12 – Selective Solvolysis

- To a vial containing 100 mg (0.15 mmol) C-24 epimeric acetate mixture VI, $R_1=R_2=tert$ -
30 butyldimethylsilyl and $R_3=cyclopropyl$, (65:35 isomer ratio), 5 ml H₂O, 1.5 ml hexane and 250 mg of *Alcaligenes sp.* lipase was added. The mixture was stirred at room

temperature for 260 hours after which time the HPLC analysis showed the presence of 32% compound VII and 62% compound VIII.

Example 13: Preparation Calcipotriene (MC 903)

5 A solution of alcohol of structure V with $R_1=R_2=tert\text{-butyldimethylsilyl}$ and $R_3=cyclopropyl$ (15.3g, 24mmol), 9-acetylanthracene (1.6g, 7.2mmol), and triethylamine in toluene (350 μ L in 1200ml) contained in a photochemical reactor and cooled to 5-8 $^{\circ}$ C. was irradiated with light from a high pressure ultra-violet lamp to completion (~ 45 min.). The reaction mixture was transferred to an evaporator. The reactor was rinsed with 2x100ml toluene and the rinsings were added to the evaporator. The mixture was
10 evaporated to dryness under vacuum to yield crude alcohol of structure XI 15.3g.

The alcohol XI was dissolved in THF (450ml) and tetrabutylammonium fluoride (45ml, 45mmol) was added to the solution. The resulting mixture was heated at 40 $^{\circ}$ C for 2 hours under an atmosphere of nitrogen and evaporated to dryness. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate (1200ml) and the solution was washed with 2% sodium bicarbonate solution
15 (2X150ml) followed with brine (1X250ml). The solution was dried over Na_2SO_4 and evaporated to dryness. The residue was chromatographed on silica gel (1200g) eluted with mixture of ethyl acetate in hexane. Collection the appropriate fractions (checked by TLC) and evaporation gave 7g of a foamy material.

3g of the product were crystallized from acetone then from methyl formate to give 1.3g
20 calcipotriene.

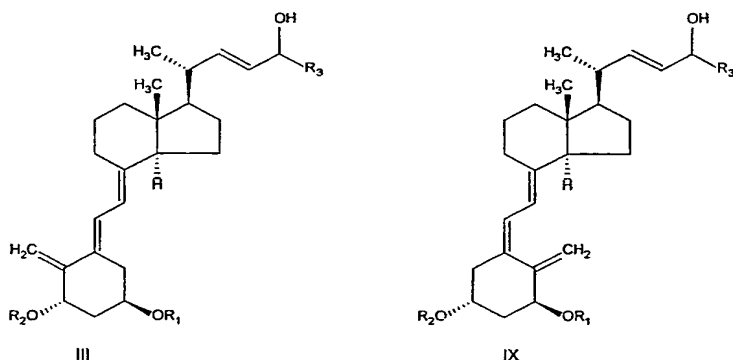
What is claimed is:

1. A method of selectively enzymatically esterifying the C-24 hydroxyl group of one epimer in a mixture of epimers of a vitamin D analog having a hydroxyl group at the stereogenic C-24 position thereof, comprising the steps of:

5 a) providing a solution of mixed C-24 epimers of a vitamin D analog having a hydroxyl group at the C-24 position thereof and an esterifying agent in an organic solvent, and

b) contacting the solution with a lipase.

10 2. The method of claim 1 wherein the mixed C-24 epimers are mixtures of C-24 epimers of compounds selected from compounds of general formula III or IX



15 where R₁ and R₂ may be the same or different and represent hydrogen, or hydroxy protecting group, and R₃ is a lower alkyl, cycloalkyl, or aryl group.

3. The method of claim 2 wherein R₁ and R₂ are both H.

4. The method of claim 2 wherein the lipase is *Alcaligenes sp* lipase.

5. The method of claim 2 wherein the lipase is *Pseudomonas sp.* lipase.

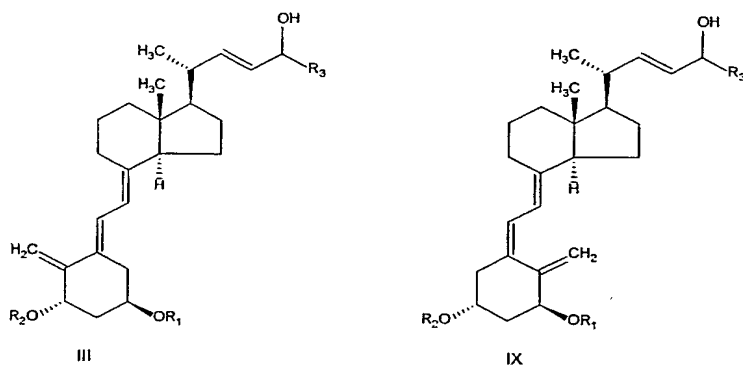
6. The method of claim 2 wherein the lipase is fixed.

7. The method of claim 2 wherein the lipase is free.

8. The method of claim 2 wherein the mixed C-24 epimers are an epimeric mixture at C-24 of $[1\alpha, 3\beta, 5E, 7E, 20R]$ -1,3-bis(*tert*-butyldimethylsiloxy)-20-(3'-cyclopropyl-3'(R,S)-hydroxy-1'-propenyl)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene.
- 5 9. The method of claim 8 wherein the C-24 OH epimer selectively esterified is $[1\alpha, 3\beta, 5E, 7E, 20R]$ -1,3-bis(*tert*butyldimethylsiloxy)-20-(3'-cyclopropyl-3'(R)-hydroxy-1'-propenyl)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene.
- 10 10. The method of claim 2 wherein the mixed epimers are an epimeric mixture at C-24 of $[1\alpha, 3\beta, 5Z, 7E, 20R]$ -1,3-bis(*tert*-butyldimethylsiloxy)-20-(3'-cyclopropyl-3'(R,S)-hydroxy-1'-propenyl)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene.
- 15 11. The method of claim 10 wherein the C-24 OH epimer selectively esterified is $[1\alpha, 3\beta, 5Z, 7E, 20R]$ -1,3-bis(*tert*butyldimethylsiloxy)-20-(3'-cyclopropyl-3'(R)-hydroxy-1'-propenyl)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene.
- 20 12. The method of claim 2 wherein the esterifying agent is selected from the group consisting of the acyl halides, the acid anhydrides, and the vinyl esters of lower alkyl carboxylic acids having 2 to 6 carbon atoms.
13. The method of claim 12 wherein the esterifying agent is selected from the group consisting of acetyl chloride, acetic anhydride, vinyl acetate, and vinyl butyrate.
14. The method of claim 2 wherein the organic solvent is a linear or branched alkane having up to 12 carbon atoms, a dialky ether, or an alkyl ester of an alkyl carboxylic acid.
- 25 15. The method of claim 14 wherein the solvent is hexane, ethyl acetate, or diisopropyl ether.
- 30 16. A method of selectively enzymatically esterifying the C-24 hydroxyl group of one epimer in a mixture of epimers of a vitamin D analog having a hydroxyl group at the stereogenic C-24 position thereof, comprising the steps of:
- a) providing a solution of mixed C-24 epimers of a vitamin D analog having a

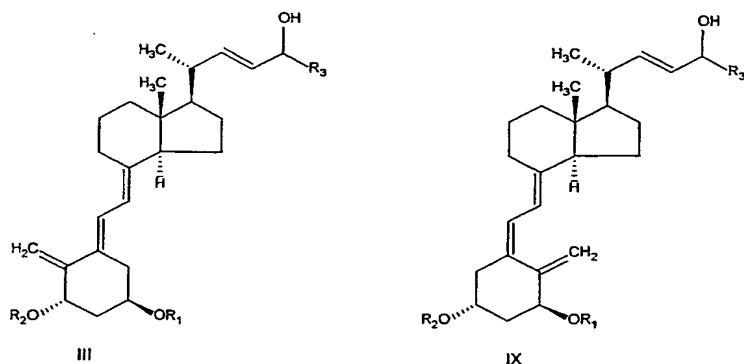
hydroxyl group at the C-24 position thereof and an esterifying agent selected from acetyl chloride, acetic anhydride, vinyl acetate and vinyl butyrate in an organic solvent selected from hexane, ethyl acetate, and diisopropyl ether, and

- b) contacting the solution with a lipase selected from *Alcaligenes sp.* lipase and
 5 *Pseudomonas sp.* lipase,
 wherein the mixed C-24 epimers are mixtures of C-24 epimers of compounds selected from compounds of general formula III or IX



- 10 where R₁ and R₂ are hydrogen or *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl and R₃ is a cyclopropyl or isopropyl group.

17. A method of enzymatically esterifying the C-24 hydroxyl group of a vitamin D analog having a hydroxyl group at the C-24 position thereof and selected from
 15 compounds of general formula III or IX



- wherein R₁ and R₂ may be the same or different and represent hydrogen, or hydroxy protecting group, and R₃ is a lower alkyl, cycloalkyl, or aryl group comprising
 20 the steps of: .

- a) providing a solution of the vitamin D analog having a hydroxyl group at the C-

24 position thereof and an esterifying agent selected from the group consisting of the acyl halides, the acid anhydrides, and the vinyl esters of lower alkyl carboxylic acids having 2 to 6 carbon atoms in an organic solvent that is a linear or branched alkane having up to 12 carbons, an alkyl ester of an alkyl carboxylic acid, or a dialkyl ether, and

b) contacting the solution with a lipase selected from *Alcaligenes sp.* lipase and *Pseudomonas sp.* lipase.

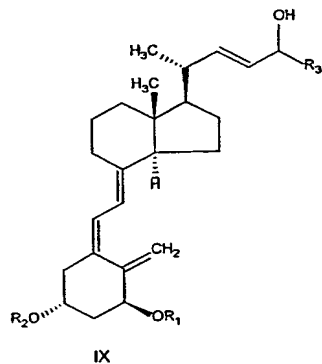
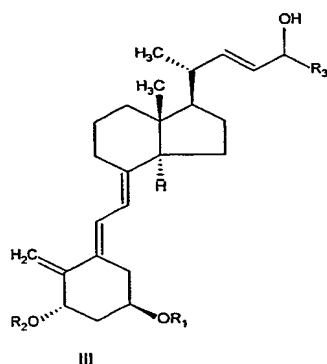
18. The method of claim 17 wherein the esterifying agent is selected from acetyl chloride, acetic anhydride, vinyl acetate, and vinyl butyrate.

19. The method of claim 18 wherein the solvent is hexane, ethyl acetate, or diisopropyl ether.

20. A method of selectively enzymatically solvolyzing the esterified C-24 hydroxyl group of one epimer in a mixture of esterified C-24 epimers of a vitamin D analog having an esterified hydroxyl group at the C-24 stereogenic position thereof comprising the steps of:

a) providing a solution of the mixed esterified C-24 epimers of a vitamin D analog having a hydroxyl group at C-24 and a solvolysis agent in an organic solvent, and
b) contacting the solution with a lipase.

21. The method of claim 20 wherein the mixed esterified C-24 epimers are esters of mixed epimers of compounds of general formula III or IX,



where R₁ and R₂ may be the same or different and represent hydrogen, or hydroxy protecting group, and R₃ is a lower alkyl, cycloalkyl, or aryl group.

22. The method of claim 21 wherein R₁ and R₂ are both H.

23. The method of claim 21 wherein the lipase is *Alcaligenes sp* lipase.

24. The method of claim 21 wherein the lipase is *Pseudomonas sp.* lipase.

25. The method of claim 21 wherein the lipase is fixed.

26. The method of claim 21 wherein the lipase is free.

27. The method of claim 21 wherein the esterified mixed C-24 epimers are an epimeric mixture at C-24 of C-24 esters of [1 α , 3 β , 5E, 7E, 20R]-1,3-bis(*tert*-butyldimethylsiloxy)-20-(3'-cyclopropyl-3'(R,S)-hydroxy-1'-propenyl)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene.

28. The method of claim 27 wherein the esterified C-24 OH epimer selectively solvolyzed is the ester of [1 α , 3 β , 5E, 7E, 20R]-1,3-bis(*tert*-butyldimethylsiloxy)-20-(3'-cyclopropyl-3'(R)-hydroxy-1'-propenyl)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene.

29. The method of claim 21 wherein the esterified mixed epimers are an epimeric mixture at C-24 of C-24 esters of [1 α , 3 β , 5Z, 7E, 20R]-1,3-bis(*tert*-butyldimethylsiloxy)-20-(3'-cyclopropyl-3'(R,S)-hydroxy-1'-propenyl)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene.

30. The method of claim 29 wherein the esterified C-24 OH epimer selectively solvolyzed is [1 α , 3 β , 5Z, 7E, 20R]-1,3-bis(*tert*-butyldimethylsiloxy)-20-(3'-cyclopropyl-3'(R)-hydroxy-1'-propenyl)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene.

31. The method of claim 21 wherein the solvolysis agent is water.

32. The method of claim 21 wherein the solvolysis agent is an alcohol.

33. The method of claim 21 wherein the solvent is a linear or branched alkane having up to 12 carbons, an alkyl ester of an alkyl carboxylic acid, or a dialkyl ether.

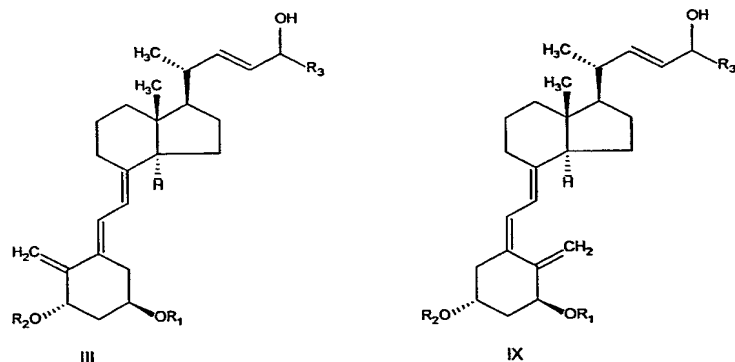
34. The method of claim 32 wherein the solvent is hexane, ethyl acetate, or diisopropyl ether.

35. A method of selectively enzymatically solvolyzing the esterified C-24 hydroxyl group of one epimer in a mixture of esterified C-24 epimers of a vitamin D analog having an esterified hydroxyl group at the C-24 stereogenic position thereof comprising the steps of:

a) providing a solution of the mixed esterified C-24 epimers of a vitamin D analog having a hydroxyl group at C-24 and a solvolysis agent that is water or an alkyl alcohol in an organic solvent selected from hexane, diisopropyl ether, and ethyl acetate; and

b) contacting the solution with a lipase selected from *Alcaligenes sp.* lipase and *Pseudomonas sp.* lipase; wherein

the mixed esterified C-24 epimers are esters of mixed epimers of compounds of formula general formula III or IX,



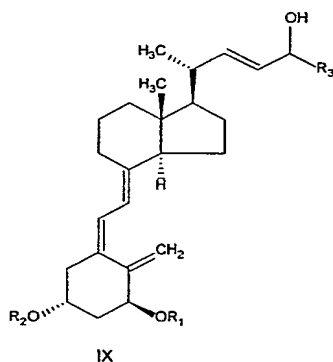
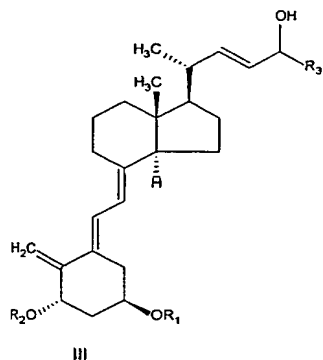
where R_1 and R_2 may be the same or different and represent hydrogen or *tert*-butylsilyl, and R_3 is cyclopropyl or *iso*-propyl.

36. A method of enzymatically solvolyzing the esterified C-24 hydroxyl group of an epimer of a vitamin D analog having an esterified hydroxyl group at the C-24 stereogenic position thereof comprising the steps of:

a) providing a solution of the esterified C-24 epimer of a vitamin D analog having a hydroxyl group at C-24 and a solvolysis agent; and

b) contacting the solution with a lipase selected from *Alcaligenes sp.* lipase and *Pseudomonas sp.* lipase; wherein

- 5 the esterified C-24 epimer is a C-24 ester of a compound of formula general formula III or IX,



where R_1 and R_2 may be the same or different and represent hydrogen or a hydroxy protecting group and R_3 is a lower alkyl, cycloalkyl, or aryl group.

37 The method of claim 36 wherein the solvolysis agent is water or a lower alkyl alcohol.

15 38. The method of claim 36 wherein the solvent is hexane, diisopropyl ether, or ethyl acetate.

39. In a method for making a diasteriomERICALLY pure vitamin D analog, the step of selectively enzymatically esterifying at the 24 position a vitamin D analog having a hydroxyl group at the 24 position.

40. In a method for making a diasteriomERICALLY pure vitamin D analog, the step of selectively enzymatically solvolyzing the C-24 ester of one epimer in a mixture of epimers of a vitamin D analog having esterified hydroxyl groups at the C-24 stereogenic center thereof.

41. In a process for making calcipotriene, (5Z, 7E, 22E, 24S)-24-cyclopropyl-9,10-secochola-5,7,10(19), 22-tetraene-1 α -3 β -24-triol, chromatographically separating mixed epimers of a vitamin D analog having an OH group at a C-24 stereogenic center by a method including a step selected from selective enzymatic esterification and selective enzymatic solvolysis wherein

when selective enzymatic solvolysis is chosen, the OH group at C-24 of both epimers is first esterified, and

when selective esterification is chosen, vinyl acetate is the esterification agent, and wherein

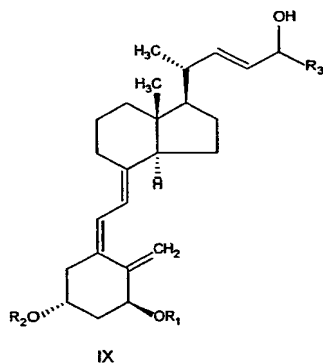
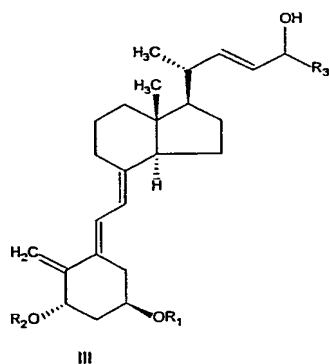
the selective esterification or selective solvolysis is effected with *Alcaligenes sp.* lipase or *Pseudomonas sp.* lipase.

42. A method of separating mixed epimers of a vitamin D analog having a hydroxyl group in the 24 position, wherein C-24 is the epimeric center, comprising the steps of:

a) selectively enzymatically esterifying the hydroxyl group at C-24 of one epimer, and

b) chromatographically separating esterified epimer from nonesterified epimer.

43. The method of claim 42 wherein the mixed C-24 epimers are mixtures of C-24 epimers of compounds selected from compounds of general formula III or IX



where R_1 and R_2 may be the same or different and represent hydrogen, or hydroxy protecting group, and R_3 is a lower alkyl, cycloalkyl, or aryl group.

44. The method of claim 43 wherein the mixed C-24 epimers are an epimeric mixture at C-24 of [1 α , 3 β ,5E,7E,20R]-1,3-bis(*tert*-butyldimethylsiloxy)-20-(3'-cyclopropyl-3'(R,S)-hydroxy-1'-propenyl)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene.

45. The method of claim 44 wherein the C-24 OH epimer selectively esterified is [1 α , 3 β ,5E,7E,20R]-1,3-bis(*tert*butyldimethylsiloxy)-20-(3'-cyclopropyl-3'(R)-hydroxy-1'-propenyl)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene.

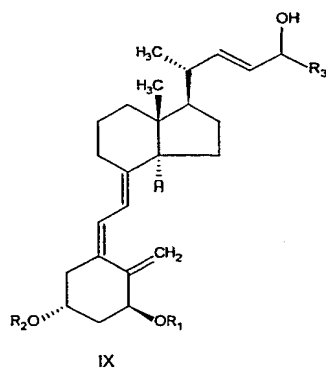
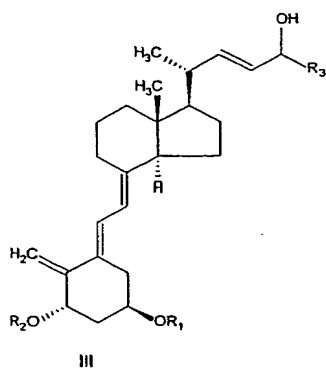
46. The method of claim 43 wherein the mixed epimers are an epimeric mixture at C-24 of [1 α , 3 β ,5Z,7E,20R]-1,3-bis(*tert*-butyldimethylsiloxy)-20-(3'-cyclopropyl-3'(R,S)-hydroxy-1'-propenyl)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene.

47. The method of claim 46 wherein the C-24 OH epimer selectively esterified is [1 α , 3 β ,5Z,7E,20R]-1,3-bis(*tert*butyldimethylsiloxy)-20-(3'-cyclopropyl-3'(R)-hydroxy-1'-propenyl)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene.

48. A method of separating mixed C-24 epimers of a vitamin D analog having a hydroxyl group in the C-24 position, wherein C-24 is the epimeric center, comprising the steps of:

- a) esterifying the C-24 hydroxyl group of both epimers,
- b) selectively enzymatically solvolyzing the C-24 ester so formed of one of the epimers, and
- c) chromatographically separating selectively solvolized epimer from nonsolvolized epimer.

49. The method of claim 48 wherein the mixed C-24 epimers are mixtures of C-24 epimers of compounds selected from compounds of general formula III or IX



where R_1 and R_2 may be the same or different and represent hydrogen, or hydroxy protecting group, and R_3 is a lower alkyl, cycloalkyl, or aryl group.

50. The method of claim 49 wherein the mixed C-24 epimers are an epimeric mixture at C-24 of $[1\alpha, 3\beta, 5E, 7E, 20R]$ -1,3-bis(*tert*-butyldimethylsiloxy)-20-(3'-cyclopropyl-3'(R,S)-hydroxy-1'-propenyl)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),-triene.

51. The method of claim 50 wherein the esterified C-24 OH epimer selectively solvolized is an ester of $[1\alpha, 3\beta, 5E, 7E, 20R]$ -1,3-bis(*tert*butyldimethylsiloxy)-20-(3'-cyclopropyl-3'(R)-hydroxy-1'-propenyl)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene.

52. The method of claim 49 wherein the mixed epimers are an epimeric mixture at C-24 of $[1\alpha, 3\beta, 5Z, 7E, 20R]$ -1,3-bis(*tert*-butyldimethylsiloxy)-20-(3'-cyclopropyl-3'(R,S)-hydroxy-1'-propenyl)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene.

53. The method of claim 52 wherein the esterified C-24 OH epimer selectively solvolized is an ester of $[1\alpha, 3\beta, 5Z, 7E, 20R]$ -1,3-bis(*tert*butyldimethylsiloxy)-20-(3'-cyclopropyl-3'(R)-hydroxy-1'-propenyl)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene.

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(54) Title: SELECTIVE ENZYMATIC ESTERIFICATION AND SOLVOLYSIS OF EPIMERIC VITAMIN D ANALOG AND SEPARATION OF THE EPIMERS

(57) Abstract: Provided is a method of selectively enzymatically esterifying or selectively enzymatically solvolysing epimers of analogs of vitamin D having a stereogenic center at C-24 that has a free or esterified OH group. The method can be used, for example, for separating mixed epimers of the vitamin D analog.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : C12N 9/20

US CL : 435/127, 198

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 435/127, 198

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
EAST

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5,665,716 A (KIRSCH et al) 09 September 1997 (09.09.1997), see entire document.	1-53

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E" earlier application or patent published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

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